

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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## THE TURN-OUT;

*On one of the Curses of Paper-Money.*

TO THE  
MECHANICS OF LONDON.

Kensington, 8 June, 1825.

GENTLEMEN,

THE present *turn-out* of the journeymen of this enormous **WEN** is a great evil. That every one must allow, while many have to taste its inconveniencies and injuries. I have had, for some time, a journeyman carpenter at work for me, furnished me by my neighbour, who is a master of that trade. All at once this man has disappeared, leaving his tools behind him; though it is a rule, from which I never depart, to suffer no journeyman, at work for me, to

quit his work, for even a quarter of a day, except in case of sudden illness, without *my leave* previously obtained; a rule arising not more from a love of regularity than from my wish to promote, as far as falls to my lot, the good of the workmen themselves. But, here comes a *cause* that sets all regularity, all proper subordination, all order, all the mutual interests of masters and men, and all the rules and the convenience of employers at defiance.

The journeymen have, what they call, *struck* for higher wages; and, surely, they are right in doing this; for, are they now to work for a day for what will purchase them only about *two-thirds* as much food and raiment as the same sum would have purchased them three years, or, but two years ago? Why is a man now

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

to work for less than he worked for then? Then the bread was at *eightpence* the quartern loaf, and now that same loaf cost about *twelvepence*. Bacon, which then sold, in London, at 4*d.* a pound, now sells for 8*d.* The same may be said of every article of food and raiment; and, if the *pot of porter* continue at the same price, it is *weaker, poorer, worse* than it was, in the proportion that malt and hops are dearer. Is there, then; any just man, who can blame the *men* for seeking to obtain a rise of wages; and, yet, the *masters* are not to be blamed. They cannot easily raise *their* prices. If, for instance, the master carpenter, whom I employ, bring in his bill, charging me more in the latter part of it, than in the former part of it, for the day's work of a man, shall I be pleased with this? As to me, indeed, there would be no disagreement arise out of this, because I know that it would be just; but is this the case with employers in general? But more, perhaps, than one half of the

journeymen, who work in the raising and finishing and furnishing of *buildings*, work on buildings to be erected and to be finished by CONTRACT! Is it *just* that the contractors should be compelled to adhere to *their* contracts, and that they should have to pay *one-third more* for the work done, than was the fair and regular and customary price of work at the time when the contract was made?

If, then, for all this mischief; all this disorder; all this ill blood between masters and men; all this inevitable loss of time; all this loss of money to the masters; and, which is a still more serious evil, all the want and unhappiness that must necessarily accrue to the wives and families of the workmen: if, for these evils, neither men nor masters merit any *blame*, where, let me ask you, does the blame lie? Divine Providence (not to speak profanely) has a "broad back"; and has, accordingly, had to bear the consequences of thousands and thou-

sands of human negligences and blunders. But Providence has been good enough to us: it has not visited us with scarcity of corn, of meat, of flax, or of wool. It has given us crops as abundant and every thing as good as usual.

Yet, there must be a cause somewhere; and, mark this, to the cause of evil, or, rather, to those who cause notorious and acknowledged evil, be they who they may, blame is justly due in proportion to the magnitude of that evil. There is no effect without a cause. The turn-out has a cause; that cause is the rise in the price of the necessities of life; and if we discover who it is that has caused that rise, we have before us the objects of just blame.

We need not spend much time in looking for them: we need not travel far in the quest: only down to *Whitehall*, and then to *Saint Stephen's*; and there we have the doers all before our eyes. For who do we see in those places? The Ministers who proposed, and

the Parliament who enacted, the laws that have caused this rise in the price of provisions and other necessities, and that keep them up to a high price. It is not to be expected, that men in your state of life should understand matters of this kind so well as those who have made them their study; yet, you are not for this to be called or thought ignorant men. Learning means knowledge, and knowledge means to know about things. And I am not to call my carpenter, for instance, an ignorant man, because he knows nothing about this matter, any more than he is to call me an ignorant man, because I know nothing about making a sash-frame. He would write but a poor essay upon this subject; but, I dare say, his essay would be as good as a sash-frame of my making; and he, I'll engage, if he were to sit in earnest about it, would, if he had nothing else to do, learn to write a good essay on this matter, sooner than I should learn to make a good



sash-frame as quickly as he now can do it. Let us both, then, act our separate parts. It is your business, Mr. Carpenter, to repair, with your saw and other tools, my buildings, in order to keep me warm and dry; and, it is my business to teach you, with my pen, ink, and paper, whence has proceeded the *real cause* of this your present unsettled state, in order that you may not impute the blame to your master, and may be, as soon as possible, restored to that good understanding with him, which is so necessary to the happiness of both, and so necessary also to the convenience of all your employers.

You have, indeed, the brothers of the broad-sheet, each of whom supplies you weekly with about 35 square feet of print, to teach you; but from them you can learn only nonsense, buffoonery and lies. You have the "father" of the "Mechanics' Institute," Dr. BIRKBECK; but he deals too much in "*theory of the winds*." You have Dr. MACCULLOCH:

but he teaches only how to make fortunes of half a million simply "*by watching the turn of the market*." You have, indeed, the MORNING CHRONICLE, MALTHUS, and all the whole long tribe of Scotch FEELOSOFERS; but, they teach you, that your low wages and want of a sufficiency of provisions and clothing arise from no fault in the laws, but merely from *your own perverseness in continuing to propagate your species*, which they earnestly call on you *to cease to do*; though for the inculcating of the like doctrine the MANICHÆANS were, by the council of Trent, ordered to be *burnt alive*; and with a great deal more justice than that punishment ever was inflicted on any other persons.

This being the case; there being no school-society that seems to wish to teach you relative to this important matter, I will undertake it. Therefore, Mr. Carpenter, lay down your noisy saw only for about twenty minutes; stand you by the side of your



bench, while I sit upon it; keep your ears open, and look me in face all the while; and, at the end of twenty minutes you shall fully understand, that it is the Government, including the Parliament, that has caused the turn-out, by causing this great, and to you distressing, rise in the price of provisions and all the necessities of life.

You know, that, in 1822, bacon was 4d. a pound, and that the quartern loaf sold for 8d.; and that the former is now 8d. and that the latter sells for a shilling. The cause of this rise is not bad crops, or any thing else sent us by Providence; but, wholly and solely, it is the consequence of laws, passed by the Parliament at the suggestion of the Ministers. It arises from the *great issues of paper-money*; which issues have taken place since the year 1822. In the early part of that year, the law was, that, after the next month of May, no note should be issued for any sum of less amount than five pounds. There-

fore the banks all *drew in their* paper; in order that they might not be called upon to pay off their small notes in gold, knowing, that they should have no gold to pay off with. Bear *that fact in mind*, Mr. Carpenter. Bear in mind, that such was *the law* in the early part of 1822. Don't be *fingering* your shavings; keep your hands still; look at me; and bear in mind, that, in the *early part* of 1822, the *law was*, that there were to be *no small notes after the first of May 1823*.

Now, observe, that (barring the effect of seasons) corn, for instance, will rise, or fall, with the quantity of money afloat in a country. That is to say, when the quantity of money is great, the price of corn will be high; and when the quantity of money is small, the price of corn will be low. And, if you reflect only for a moment, you will see, that this must be so; for, suppose a very small country, in which all the purchases in the course of a year, amount only to a hundred pounds

and, suppose, that, by some means or other, every man in this country has his quantity of money doubled all at once; there would still be the *same purchases* to make and no more; but, the amount of each purchase would be double what it was before: prices would be doubled: there would be nothing more to sell than there was before; but, prices would be doubled; because, the same articles being wanted, and every seller getting the highest price he could, the buyers would bid against each other, the two hundred pounds would come out for the articles which before were sold for one hundred pounds.

Do you understand me? Very well, then. Now, mind. Until 1797, four years after PITT and his Parliament began the war against France, *gold* and *silver* were the circulating money of England. In that year, the Bank could not pay in gold, agreeably to its charter; laws were passed to protect it against the demands of its creditors, and yet it still put out notes, and *small notes* too, which was never known in England before. Being now freed from all demands for gold, out came, from the London Bank and all others, prodigious quantities of *small notes*; so that all was pa-

per-money; and, according to what I have just told you, *prices rose*; so that, at last, wheat, which used to sell for three or four shillings a bushel, sold for twenty shillings a bushel. Mark that; the quantity of money in the country was become so great, that the wheat had risen from three or four shillings a bushel, to twenty shillings a bushel.

But (and pray observe this) the Parliament, when it passed the laws to protect the banks against the demands of the holders of its notes, also passed a law to compel them to pay their notes in gold in *six months after peace should be made*. So that, when peace was made, the banks *drew in their paper-money*; money became less and less in quantity; things fell lower and lower in price; and Mr. WAITHMAN and other silly people, who cried out "peace and plenty," ascribed the high prices *to the war*; but, they have *now* seen, that high prices can come without either war or scarcity.

The banks *did not pay in gold* agreeably to the law just mentioned. Act after Act of Parliament were passed still to protect them against the demands of the holders of their notes. But, at last, in 1819, a Bill was passed, called

PEEL'S BILL, which, together with other Acts, did, as the law stood in the early part of 1822, compel all banks to pay in gold *in May 1823*, and *forbade them to issue any small notes after that time*. The banks, therefore, drew in their paper more and more, as the dreadful *gold day* approached, and the price of wheat and of every thing else got *lower and lower*, until, at last, in 1822, wheat got to be 4s. 6d. a bushel, instead of twenty shillings.

But now, (for *reasons* which do not immediately belong to this matter), the Ministers and the Parliament *changed the law again*. The banks were to pay in gold, and they were *to make no small notes after May 1823*. Remember that date. But, they did not like to have wheat at 4s. 6d. a bushel; and, therefore, in July 1822, (mind the date) they passed a law, called the *Small Note Bill*. This Small Note Bill did not directly and absolutely protect the banks against demands for gold; but it indirectly protected them; for it authorized them all, the London Bank, the Dublin Bank, the Edinburgh Bank, and all the little banks, to issue small notes, which was prohibited by PEEL'S BILL, and by the other laws, as the laws

stood in 1822. No small note according to the laws, as they then stood, were to be issued after May 1823. But, as I have just said, in order to prepare for this payment in gold, the banks had, in 1822, drawn in their paper to such an extent, and had rendered the circulating money so small in quantity, that the wheat was come down from *twenty shillings a bushel to four shillings and sixpence a bushel*; and, as I have, just observed, the Ministers did not like to have wheat so cheap.

CARPENTER.--I beg pardon, Sir, for interrupting you; but I just want to know *why* the Ministers should want us to have dear corn?

Mr. CORBETT.—I will tell you that another time. At present, what I want you to understand is, the real cause of this extraordinary rise in the price of provisions. The Ministers and the Parliament, then, not liking this wheat at 4s. 6d. a bushel, passed the Small Note Bill in July 1822; which Small Note Bill vastly increased the quantity of money floating in the country; things, for the reasons which I have before explained to you, became dearer and dearer, from July 1822, up to the present time; and now, bacon is 8d. or 9d. a pound



"asses, wholly unaccountable ;  
 "but to us poor workmen as evident as the sun at noon-day ;  
 "but not more evident than they  
 "are injurious."

CARPENTER.—But, Sir, would they not take the law of me.

Mr. COBBETT.—I really do not know ; but this I know, that there is not an honest Jury upon the face of the earth that would give them even one farthing damages ; and not an honest Judge that would fine you more than forty shillings ; and to give these stupid vagabonds one good shaking by the ear, though you would never bring a blush in their faces, would be well worth the price of ten or a dozen days' labour.

Now, then, so much for *your affair*. But, think how yearly servants have been robbed by this paper-money. It is the great concern of a Government to stand by and to see justice done between man and man ; but does it see justice done, when it sees the master, who bargained with his man at Michaelmas, to give him *ten pounds* a year, when wheat was at 4s. 6d. a bushel, and when it sees that master pay the man, at the next Michaelmas, only *ten pounds*, though wheat is become 9s. 6d. a bushel ; and that, too, in consequence of laws passed by

that Government itself ? Does it do justice, when it makes the tradesman receive, in a debased money, the amount of goods delivered when money was not debased ? Does it do justice to your masters, who have undertaken work for so much a foot, when the money was of more value than it is now, and yet compel them to fulfil their contracts, when money is become of a less value, and when they are compelled, by your just demands, to give you higher wages than they gave at the time of making the contract ; and this, too, observe, all in consequence of laws passed by that Government itself.

Leaving you to think of these matters, and to pursue your work, I hope that I have now explained to you the real cause of our troubles, and have given you good reasons for joining me in execrating the infernal paper-money, which has been, which is, and which will be yet, the scourge and the curse of once happy Old England.

WM. COBBETT.

Postscript.—I will give you, to-morrow or next day, an account of MARTIN LUTHER, a German, who first began what is called the Reformation. Pray read it ; and you will see what sort of a man

coin was debased. The first of these kings bebased it a good deal, the latter debased it still further; and, all historians agree, that the consequences were terrible to the common people. HUME is a very lying historian; but, as he was the enemy of the ancient order of things, and gave as favourable an account as possible of the *Reformation-reign* of EDWARD the Sixth, I will give you his account of the matter. He says, "base metal was coined at home or imported from abroad in great abundance; the common people, who received their wages in it, could not purchase commodities at the usual rates; and loud complaints were heard in every part of England." Thus, you see, Mr. CARPENTER, that this debasing of the money by augmenting its quantity, has always produced the same effects. Hence it is, that wise and virtuous legislators have always avoided, with the greatest possible care, all arbitrary changes in the value of money.

CARPENTER.—What, Sir, are not our Legislators wise and virtuous then.

Mr. COBBETT.—If they be not, I shall not say so; for, as the law stands, I might be put in jail for any number of years, and the

second time, banished for life, if I were to say any thing tending to bring those Legislators into contempt. Therefore, pray hold your tongue, and let me proceed. The debasing of the money may take place from issuing paper just as easily as by sweating or clipping the coin; or by making it of base metal instead of pure gold; and, in this way, the money of England has been debased now; and has been rendered of less value, when put against bread or bacon or any other useful thing; of less value, I say, than it was in 1822. Before I go further, let me say a little more in order to prove to you that this debasing of the money, and that nothing else, has been the cause of that rise of prices, of the effect of which you so justly complain. If you read the *Morning Chronicle*, or any of the London newspapers, or any other newspapers, you will hear them say, that this rise in the price of things is not to be accounted for. Some people pretend that there is a natural tendency in prices to rise up very high and then fall down very low. There are some, who, unable to account for this rise in any other way, pretend to believe that there is a scarcity of corn in England.

Now, as to there being a scar-

city of corn in England, the fact is notoriously the contrary. But, *if there be a scarcity of corn in England*; and if this be the cause of all these troubles, and all these injurious consequences to both masters and men, even if this be the case, I dare not, for the reasons before stated, say that our lawgivers are unwise or unjust, in keeping in force a law to prevent foreign wheat from being brought into the country at *four shillings a bushel*, while English wheat sells for *ten shillings a bushel*; even if this be the case, I dare not call them unwise or unjust; for, by a law of their *own making*, I might, for so calling them, be imprisoned many years in a jail, or be banished for my life; because, in so calling them, my words would have a tendency to bring them into contempt. However, one thing I may say without danger to my liberty or my life; and that is, that, if there be a scarcity of corn in England; and if this be the cause of all these troubles, we have a Legislature, which is the wonder of mankind; or, in their own language, "the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world."

However, this is not the cause of the rise of the price of provi-

sions; for, if it were the cause how comes the rise of price to have taken place in your "*tools*," in your "*house-rent*," and, as you truly state in your Proclamation, "*in every necessary of life*." Tools do not grow in the fields. Houses do not grow in the fields, and sugar and coffee do not grow in our fields; nor do the rotten cottons that come from Manchester and Glasgow grow in the fields of England. Yet, all these have risen in price, just in the same proportion that wheat has risen in price and that bread has risen in price.

Then, pray observe; or, rather, let me tell you what has been passing abroad during these last three years. I will read to you an account of the prices of wheat, the English quarter, in England, in Holland, and in France. From this you will see that there has been no rise of price in those countries, which, you know, are only just across the Channel. A bad summer here is a bad summer there, and a good summer here is a good summer there. You will see how the prices have gone on regularly rising here; and that, in those countries, there has been very little variation.



YEARS.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	HOLLAND.
1822	- - 43s.	- - 31s.	- - 28s.
1823	- - 51s.	- - 36s.	- - 31s.
1824	- - 62s.	- - 32s.	- - 25s.
1825	- - 69s.	- - 30s.	- - 24s.

Thus, you see, that, in England, wheat has risen since the year 1822, gradually, from forty-three shilling a quarter to sixty-nine shillings a quarter. You see that in France it has not risen at all, upon the whole; that there has been a little variation of price occasioned by the seasons; but that wheat is now one shilling a quarter cheaper in France than it was in the year 1822, while our wheat has, in the same time, almost doubled in price. In Holland, you see that the wheat has also varied a little with the seasons; but, that it is now *cheaper* there than it was in the year 1822. For the correctness of this statement of prices I vouch, though a vast deal of the wheat in England is now sold at 80s. a quarter; and a vast deal of it in 1822, was sold for less than 36s. a quarter. I take the return of the averages, but that is not the true account; because that is made out in a way that by no means gives us a view of the prices of the whole kingdom.

Now, then, if the high prices arose from scarcity, the scarcity

must have been occasioned by the seasons; and the French and the Dutch have had just the same seasons that we have had. But (and now pay strict attention to me), the French and the Dutch have wise and just lawgivers; at least they have lawgivers who have not changed the value of money; who have not debased the money of their countries as the "*Reforming*" kings, HENRY the Eighth and EDWARD the Sixth did; and who have not debased it by the passing of a Small-note Bill, thereby prodigiously increasing its quantity, and causing a rise of prices, ruinous to innumerable men, and particularly injurious and oppressive with regard to the labouring classes. Are you not now satisfied, that the Small-note Bill, and that the Small-note Bill alone has been the occasion of this rise of prices, and of your present disagreement with your masters, and all the injury which now arises to you as well as to them?

CARPENTER.—But they say, Sir, that that d—d CORN BILL has done all the mischief.

**Mr. COBBETT.**—Don't curse the Corn Bill; for it could do you no harm, without the aid of this infernal and ever-to-be-accursed paper-money; and this you will see in a moment, if you will but attend to the facts and listen to plain common sense. The Corn Bill was passed in the year 1815. Pray mark that year. Wheat, and all other things, kept *falling*, after the Bill was passed, till it got down to four and sixpence a bushel. When the Corn Bill was passed, wheat was at about 8s. a bushel. In the year 1822 it was 4s. 6d. a bushel, and the Corn Bill was in full force all the time. Since 1822 it has got up to 9s. 6d. a bushel; and the Corn Bill has been in full force *all the while*. Therefore it cannot be the Corn Bill. Dismiss from your mind, therefore, all the balderdash that you see in the newspapers about the Corn Bill being the cause of your distress. Laugh at the stupid men, or the knavish men, who write in those papers, and who, because they have not sense to lay before the public the true cause of the rise, pretend that the thing is "*unaccountable*"; and pretend, at other times, that prices have, in themselves, "*a natural tendency to go up and down*." Laugh at the stupid, at the grunt-

ing, at the drivelling, at the slaving fools, and also at the crafty knaves who are dipped in stock-jobbing, and in other paper-money schemes. Laugh at the whole tribe that write in these papers. Show them this *Register*; and then ask them how it is that wheat has gone on rising regularly and gradually from 4s. 6d. a bushel to 9s. 6d. a bushel, in England, while, in France and Holland, it is actually lower in price now than it was at the beginning of this period; ask them how this has happened, though we have had the same seasons as the French and the Dutch have had; and then, if they stand gaping at you with a look half fool and half knave, catch them by the ears, give their heads a shake, and say, "Do you not see, you half-witted rogues, that the French and the Dutch have never changed the value of their money since the year 1822; have not put out a parcel of dirty paper, to be crammed into the hands of poor workmen, instead of their King's coin; have not debased their money; and that is the reason, you stupid rogues, that prices have been steady in Holland and in France, while here they have risen in a manner to you, you senseless jack-

in London, instead of 4*d.* as it was in 1822; and all the other necessities of life have increased in the same proportion; till, at last, your wages, you find to be not sufficient to keep you and your families, as well as you were kept before. Here is your Proclamation, which you gave to my little son the other day. In this Proclamation, which, I see, is dated, very appropriately, from the "YORKSHIRE STINGO," declares that, "By the great advance of the price of tools, and by the present high price of provisions, house-rent, and every necessary of life," your wages are rendered inadequate; and that, you deem it your bounden duty to yourselves and families, to call upon the master carpenters and builders generally for an advance of sixpence a day on your present wages. This is, I must confess, a very moderate demand; for you call for an addition of only about one-ninth, while the advance in the price of provisions, and of necessities generally, has been full *one-third*. But, though your demand is extremely moderate; though you will doubtless obtain what you demand, mark the mischief that this change in the value of money has produced to you. You have lost at least six

pretty nearly fifty sixpences; so that, if you obtain your demands, you must work fifty days, at the least, before your turn-out will have put you in the state in which you were before the turn-out commenced; and there are your wives and families, who have been without any money at all, for one week, at least.

Such, to men in your state of life, are the consequences of a change in the value of money, when money is brought from a high value to a low value. It causes a real robbery of the labouring classes. It signifies not whether the value be reduced by the issuing of paper, or by the adulteration and debasement or clipping of the coin. It is exactly the same thing in its effects. Our great Reformation Kings, the wife-killer, HENRY the Eighth, who began the Protestant "Reformation"; and his son, EDWARD the Sixth, under whom the present Protestant Church was first invented and established. In these two reigns, during which the Church and the poor were plundered to the very skin by the taking of their property away; during these two reigns, as if the labouring classes had not been sufficiently robbed without it, the



he was who first set about that which Protestants so much boast of. Before that thing called the "*Reformation*," in the days of our Catholic forefathers, English workmen received *twice as much for their labour as they receive now*. In those days, which lasted for nine hundred years, there were no *poor-rates*; for, there were no miserable paupers. The Catholic Church took care of all the poor people. But I have not time to say more to you now upon that subject, than to advise you to read my "*History of the Protestant Reformation*," of the beginners of which I will give you an account in a few days.

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### CARPENTERS' PROCLAMATION.

At a General Meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters and Joiners of London and its vicinity, held at the Yorkshire Stingo, in the New-Road, Marylebone, on Friday, the 3d day of June, 1825, William Richards in the Chair,

It was unanimously resolved,

That considering the heavy and increased expenses to which the

Journeymen Carpenters and Joiners of the Metropolis and its Vicinities are subjected, by the multiplicity and great advance in the prices of the tools they require, and by the present high prices of Provisions, House-rent, and every necessary of life, it is the opinion of this Meeting that they are inadequately remunerated by their present wages, especially when compared with those of other descriptions of Mechanics.

That, upon the most mature consideration of the circumstances before-mentioned, we deem it our bounden duty to ourselves and our families, to call upon the Trade of Master Carpenters and Builders, generally, for an advance of 6d. per day on our present wages.

That if any Journeymen Carpenters and Joiners shall, in the endeavour to obtain our just rights, be compelled to remain out of employment, it is the opinion of this Meeting that Twelve Shillings per week be allowed for the support of every such Journeyman who is a Member of Society, and Ten Shillings per week to every such Journeyman not belonging to Society; and that every Journeyman Carpenter and Joiner in employment be required to subscribe towards their support not

less than Three Shillings per week, which will be received at all the Society Houses.

That it is the imperative duty of every Journeyman Carpenter and Joiner in the Metropolis and its Vicinity manfully to come forward, and support, by every constitutional means in his power, the foregoing Resolutions, the increase of wages required being no more than is just and requisite, to enable the Journeyman to meet the advance in price of tools, and every necessary of life, and that this Meeting do therefore call upon every Journeyman to stand forth, and support them by every such means, in their endeavours to obtain their just and rightful claim.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Samuel Keeton, the Secretary, for his prompt and spirited conduct, in affixing his name to the Circulars and to the Handbill, calling the present Meeting.

That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. William Richards, our Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

WM. RICHARDS, Chairman.

SAM. KEETON, Secretary.

## MARTIN LUTHER AND THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

THESE two names are by no means ill associated. Every thing selfish and insincere belonged to the character of LUTHER; and I have read in this MORNING CHRONICLE, not only an apology for, but a defence, an absolute *justification* of "greediness" and of hypocrisy; and I challenge the MORNING CHRONICLE to deny it if he can.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE,  
9 June.

"The Provincial Newspapers  
"have long been occupied with a  
"publication, which appears to  
"have kindled a strong flame in  
"the Country, though it has not  
"been much noticed by the Me-  
"tropolitan Press. We allude to  
"*Cobbett's History of the Refor-*  
"*mation*, of which we have now  
"the Seventh Number before us,  
"and on which a great Controver-  
"sialist in Glasgow, the author of  
"a work of some celebrity in that  
"part of the Country called  
" '*The Protestant*,' has expended  
"already Thirteen Letters in the  
" *Glasgow Chronicle*, each of  
" which is at least equal in length  
" to a Number of this Historian.

“ This *History of the Reforma-*  
 “ *tion* is certainly a curious pro-  
 “ duction in its way. Its author  
 “ has chosen, no doubt, rather a  
 “ hackneyed subject for his first  
 “ attempt in this important de-  
 “ partment of literature ; but he  
 “ has by no means gone to work  
 “ in a hackneyed manner. We  
 “ shall take the liberty of surpris-  
 “ ing our readers with the way in  
 “ which he dashes off the charac-  
 “ ters of the leading Reformers :

“ ‘ Perhaps the world has never,  
 “ in any age, seen a nest of such  
 “ atrocious miscreants as LU-  
 “ THER, ZUINGLIUS, CALVIN,  
 “ BEZA, and the rest of the dis-  
 “ tinguished reformers of the Ca-  
 “ tholic religion. Every one of  
 “ them was notorious for the most  
 “ scandalous vices, even accord-  
 “ ing to the full confession of his  
 “ own followers. They agreed in  
 “ nothing but in the doctrine, that  
 “ *good works were useless* ; and  
 “ their lives proved the sincerity  
 “ of their teaching ; for there was  
 “ not a man of them whose acts  
 “ did not merit a halter.’

“ And this is history !

“ The first of these Reformers,  
 “ LUTHER, was one of the best of  
 “ men that ever lived. The Ca-  
 “ tholics of Germany are as eager  
 “ to do justice to his memory as  
 “ the Protestants.—SCHMIDT, a

“ Catholic clergyman, who was  
 “ placed by the Catholic Prince-  
 “ Bishop of Wurtzburg at the  
 “ head of Education in his terri-  
 “ tories in 1771, and was made a  
 “ Dignitary of the Church, and  
 “ who wrote the best History of  
 “ Germany, deemed, however, by  
 “ the Protestants, too favourable  
 “ to the Catholics, allows that  
 “ ‘ LUTHER possessed undeniably,  
 “ a great fund of honesty, dis-  
 “ interestedness, and a love of re-  
 “ ligion and of country, coupled  
 “ with the utmost firmness of re-  
 “ solution ;’ and expressly says  
 “ of him that ‘ among his other  
 “ good qualities, it was not the  
 “ smallest, that he abhorred war,  
 “ and never advised it, as far as  
 “ is known.’ The best proof of his  
 “ disinterestedness is afforded by  
 “ the circumstance of his leaving  
 “ his wife with four children ut-  
 “ terly unprovided for. A more  
 “ generous, kind - hearted man  
 “ than LUTHER never existed.—  
 “ He was a gentleman as well  
 “ as a theologian, social and  
 “ hospitable, fond of music, poe-  
 “ try, and whatever gives a  
 “ charm to life. One trait re-  
 “ corded of him in the Table Talk,  
 “ affords a proof of liberality far  
 “ beyond his age :—A brother and  
 “ sister, ignorant of their relation-  
 “ ship to each other, having mar-



ried, their case was privately brought before LUTHER and some other Divines. LUTHER said it would be a cruel thing to make these poor people miserable by disclosing to them their real situation, and by his advice they were suffered to remain in their ignorance.

All the Reformers, however, mentioned by this new Historian of the Reformation, as meriting a halter for their vices, were men of excellent lives, though some of them, it must be confessed, were not merely sour, but too fond of burning Heretics, the great vice of the times. CALVIN was an excellent logician, but he was too fond of resorting to the arm of flesh.

Now, is it not amazing that, in the year 1825, such a work as the above should be written? It becomes of importance, not with reference to the Author, but as indicative of an astonishing degree of ignorance in those for whom it is intended. Making every allowance for Mr. COBBETT's honesty and love of truth, we hardly think he would have proceeded through seven numbers without the certainty of something besides the reward of a good conscience. No man

knows better where pig's meat is most wanted. There is not a Bishop in the land who has a better nose.

We think the No Popery Clergymen must regret very much, that the Historian of the Reformation was not on their side, for though it is impossible to surpass them in the art of bespattering, and though there was not a single prejudice which they neglected, yet Mr. COBBETT goes about his work in a more dashing manner.—Much often depends on the way of doing a thing. We would, therefore, recommend it to some of the Candidates for Church promotion, to take a lesson from an enemy, and to bear in mind that a want of charity is not set off by a want of easy assurance.

Mr. COBBETT addresses his History to 'all sensible and just Englishmen.' In short, he hopes to bring us all round to St. PETER within a reasonable time—a task, considering that Englishmen are fully as obstinate as they are just, enough to discourage a less sanguine man. Mr. COBBETT has the misfortune to be fair and fleshy; yet he is enterprising and irritable, as any of the dingy skinned

" nervous men to whom the  
 " French Physiologists would li-  
 " mit the possession of physical  
 " and moral excellence. If his  
 " skin were as bronzed as that of  
 " a Scotch Highlander, or his  
 " hair as black as that of a County  
 " of Kerry-man, he could not be  
 " more alive to all that is going  
 " on in the world. For sensible  
 " and just Englishmen, he *writes*  
 " *histories*; and for the pretty  
 " girls in Suffolk, whom he says  
 " he likes, he *finds materials for*  
 " *bonnet-making*; and for Scotch-  
 " men, whom he hates as cordially  
 " as he likes the Suffolk girls, he  
 " *would, we suppose, have no ob-*  
 " *jection to find brimstone.*"

Of the above paragraphs, I shall notice, particularly, that which relates to Luther. First observing, that as to the last words of the last paragraph, I by no means accede to the proposition of the Chronicle; or, rather, to what he supposes I should accede to; for, though the article of brimstone is cheap in proportion to its quantity, that quantity would vastly exceed my means of supply. The writer is a little mistaken, too, in imputing to me a *hatred of Scotchmen*. I have known many very worthy and very humane Scotchmen, and

very generous ones, too; and it so happens, that of all the Roman Catholics, of all the three bodies, Irish, English, and Scotch, the only one from whom I have received a formal, an official, a public vote of thanks, *is the Scotch*, as will be seen by reference to the last *Register*, page 630.

I have no hatred to Scotchmen; but, for the character of Scotland, it unfortunately happens, that she has produced a set of the most lying historians, as BUCHANAN, ROBERTSON, BURNET, and HUME, and that she has sent forth a set of wretches calling themselves philosophers, who seem to be bent on destroying every thing that conduces to human happiness, not excepting even the propagation of the species. All their doctrines tend to teach craft, insincerity, perfidy, and every thing hostile to virtue, to justice, and to truth. This being the case, I cannot stop at every moment to discriminate and make exceptions. I hate not the Scotch, but I hate the pestiferous principles generally imported from Scotland; and, above all things, I hate the impudent pretensions to superiority set up for the Scotch nation, by every creature capable of gauging a barrel, or of rummaging the pockets of the

stranger that dares to set his foot on our shores.

This matter brushed out of the way, I come to the complaint of the *Chronicle* (for it is evidently in the way of complaint), that the country newspapers, and the Scotch newspapers, have been so much occupied with my "*History of the Protestant Reformation*;" and in this plaintive spirit he tells us, in his first paragraph, that a Scotch author of some celebrity "has expended already thirteen letters in the Glasgow Chronicle, each of which is, at least, equal in length to a Number of this historian." Now, though I have not read any of these letters, and though of them I have never heard before, the fact is likely enough to be true; for it requires not a little to make out anything of an answer, anything of a commentary, upon matter so true and so home-put as every part of my little history, in which there is more *useful information*, more matter worthy of the attention of the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, than in all the bulky volumes of those who have written what are called Histories of England.

Some of my readers may remember, that when I was in Long Island, I notified to my readers,

that nothing was more wanted than a true *History of the Church of England*. They may also recollect, that the then proprietor of the *Chronicle*, who was a Scotchman, and who edited the paper himself, I mean the late Mr. PERRY, laughed, or affected to laugh at *my writing such a history*, which I expressed my intention to do at some future time. If that gentleman had lived to this day, he would have seen that it was no such laughing matter; and I hardly think that *even he* would have attempted to make a poor silly jest of my "finding materials for making straw bonnets." Now we come to the subject-matter of this article. I said, in the seventh Number of the "*History of the Protestant Reformation*," that the first reformers, as they called themselves, LUTHER, CALVIN, ZUINGLIUS, BEZA, and the rest of the crew, were a nest of atrocious miscreants, such as the world had never seen before; that they quarrelled immediately amongst themselves; that each condemned the doctrine of all the rest; that they agreed in nothing but that *good works were useless*; and that their lives proved the sincerity of their teaching, for that there was not a man of them whose acts did not merit a halter.



Now, in contradiction to this, the Chronicle asserts, that, "the first of these Reformers, LUTHER, was one of the BEST MEN THAT EVER LIVED."

Here, then, we are at issue, the *Chronicle* and I. I care nothing

his *anecdotes*; I care nothing for what modern writers, even Catholics, have thought it convenient to say about this man. I stick to the *facts*, which are either notorious to all the world, wholly as undeniable as that England is England, and to the facts related by LUTHER himself, or by his own followers and adherents.

In the first place, it is notorious that LUTHER was an Augustine Friar, of Wertemburgh, in Saxony; that, amongst his first acts, was the breaking of his oath of celibacy; that he got a Nun out of a convent, and, after living with her some time, married her in breach of his oath of celibacy. That the cause of his separation from the Catholic Church was, that the POPE had given a preference to an order of monks to which LUTHER did not belong; that he publicly acknowledged, that he did not believe in the necessity of good works; that he said in his work, that free-will was an empty name, that it was like a horse, and, if ridden by the

Devil, it moved as he pleased; that a baptised person would not lose his soul, whatever sin he might commit. So much for his doctrine. Then, as to his practice, he said that he had tried to persuade himself that CHRIST was not present in the Sacrament; that he did this purposely to spite the POPE. He signed a deed, or paper of some sort, together with seven other divines of his tribe, to allow PHILIP, Landgrave of Hesse, to have two wives at one time. He says, in his published writings, that he had divers conferences with the Devil; that the Devil slept with him oftener than his own wife did. In the Second Volume of the JENA-Edition of his Works, page 77, he says that the Devil had numerous conferences with him; that they laughed and joked together; that they walked about the room together; that he took counsel of the Devil; that the Devil sometimes walked about his bed; that they had often sat down to dinner together; that he had eaten more than a bushel of salt with the Devil. Now all this he says seriously. If true, he was led by the Devil to separate from the Church; if false, LUTHER is a liar. He says, in that very *Table Talk* that the *Chronicle*

refers to, that, while he was a Friar, he observed chastity, obedience, and poverty, and that being free from worldly cares, he gave himself up to fasting, watching, and prayer: and that, after he commenced Reformer, he was raging with the most violent concupiscence. He then proceeded, to teach permission, in certain cases, of concubinage and polygamy, and the right which believers had to break their oaths at their pleasure, seeing that he had broken his, and seeing that no breach of oath, or any other deed whatever, could do injury to the soul of him who believed in his, LUTHER'S, doctrines. MELANTHON, who was one of his chief disciples, calls him "a brutal *man*, void of pity and humanity, "one more a Jew than a Christian." All agree that he was a common drunkard. His *bad faith* was conspicuous. He says, in one of his letters, that "if a council ordained, or permitted, bread and wine in the Sacrament, in spite of the Council we would take but one, or we would take neither, and curse those who acted otherwise." In another place, he says, "if a Council gave churchmen leave to marry, it would be more pleasing to God to keep three

"whores than to marry under such permission." He says, "I have hitherto thought it of small consequence whether the bread remained in the Sacrament or not; but now, to spite the papists, I am determined to believe that it does remain." Then again, "I knew very well that the elevation of the Sacrament was idolatrous, but I retained it out of spite to that devil CARLOS-TADIUS." These passages are to be found in the second volume of his works. In the seventh volume, he says, in an address to the whole body of Protestants, that, if they can presume to consult together about their common belief, he will return back to the ancient Church, and revoke every word that he has ever written against it.

But, it is useless to tire the reader with more instances of his villainy. What do we want more, than his saying most distinctly, and in the most serious manner, that he had frequent, long, and deep debates with the Devil himself? He gives an account of long dialogues between him and the Devil. He states the arguments of the Devil and his own answers. If, then, what he says be true, it was the Devil that convinced him, that the Catholic

religion was bad, and that he ought no longer to live in that religion. If his stories about the Devil were not true; then LUTHER was an impostor. MELANCTHON, who gives him the character above-mentioned, says he was "a brutal man, void of pity and humanity, one more a Jew than a Christian," was one of his own disciples; and, not only a mere disciple, but a great Doctor of this new religion, and one of the nine, LUTHER being another, who, under their hands granted a licence, in the year 1539, to the Landgrave of Hesse to have two wives at one time. MELANCTHON was very likely as infamous a wretch as himself; but, when LUTHER tells us that he was in such good understanding with the Devil, and that he took the Devil's advice; and when we see that he did act agreeably to the advice, which he tells us the Devil gave him, we may surely take his character from this his disciple, who was his brother Doctor in the new religion.

Thus, then, it appears that this man, whom the MORNING CHRONICLE calls "*one of the best of men that ever lived,*" was an apostate, a perjurer, a drunkard, a persecutor, and impious wretch, an inhuman man, more a Jew

than a Christian, and one who confessed that he was *under the guidance of the Devil*; but, we are not to be surprised that even this man finds an eulogist in a writer, who has not been ashamed to publish a justification of greediness and hypocrisy, and who is constantly hinting to the labouring classes that they ought to use the proper means to prevent their wives *from bringing children into the world!* I could go through the characters of all the chief beginners of the *Protestant Religion*, and could show, that profligacy, that villany of all sorts was practised by them all. BEZA, for instance, after endeavouring to effect or cause to be effected, assassination in France, fled to that nest of vipers, GENEVA; but, not without taking with him the wife of another man, a tradesman of Paris. This BEZA went to join CALVIN, who was just such another as himself, with, perhaps, a little more brutality and bloody-mindedness. But it is useless to proceed with any thing like a history of these ruffians, their profligacy is a matter notorious in history; and I shall show that they communicated their profligacy, or at least a part of it, to the people of this country, after they had been plundered and



beggared by HENRY VIII. by his Son, and by their unprincipled courtiers.

The *Chronicle* asks, "Is it not *amazing* that, in the year 1825, such a work as the '*Protestant Reformation*' should be written." It is amazing, and especially to such men as this writer. The Catholics themselves think it amazing; and well they may, after hearing themselves and their religion, and the religion of their and our fathers, calumniated without bounds, and without one Protestant to defend them, for more than two hundred and fifty years. It is really amazing, that a man should be found, who, living among Protestants, living, having his sole dependance, having the dependance of his family, upon Protestants almost wholly; it is amazing that such a man, who has all his relations, all his particular acquaintances, all the persons he ever visits, all his intercourse, among Protestants, who never supposed that his works were read by above a score or two of Roman Catholics; it must appear amazing that such a man should dare to encounter all these ages of triumphant calumny; and this must be particularly amazing to one who never put pen to paper, who never caused a single type

to be set up, without accurately ascertaining what it was to bring into the pocket; a man who after calumniating the Catholic Religion for the space of six months, became, all of a sudden, as it were at a single touch, the zealous friend of "Catholic Emancipation," even at the expense of the franchises of the Irish freeholders. This writer insinuates that I have something more than a love of truth and justice in view. In short, he says, in pretty plain words, that I am an excellent judge of the way of *making money* by writing. This discovers mortification and weakness, as well as baseness. To hear this, one would imagine that this writer himself was, at least, not a mere hireling; that he was not employed like a mill-horse, to do so much work for so much food, and that he was not, like a mill-horse, or a dray-horse, or any part of a miller's or a brewer's stock, to be *transferred with that stock*, and to become part of the stock of a new proprietor. One would imagine this much, at any rate, in a man who has the indecency, the disgusting meanness and spite, to impute selfish motives to me, or to any man who comes before the public with his writings, with his name put to those writings,

with those writings openly for sale, with no communication with the parties interested in his opinions, being the tool, or the agent, of nobody, relating facts to which all the world has access as well as himself, delivering his opinions and his arguments to be controverted by anybody, and defying all the world to say, that his work was even suggested to him, or that he has had in view any prospect of gain, other than that which would necessarily depend as to its quantity upon the truth of his relation and the merit of the execution.

The truth is, that this writer is galled, first by the success of the work itself, coming from a person who has so often detected and exposed his own blunders and bad principles; and next he is galled at the effect which this work is producing. But, because he is galled, I am not to desist. He sees the tendency of the work. He perceives the main point that I am driving at. He can plainly foretel that, if I prove that England was greater, more rich, and her people more happy in Catholic times than in these times, the Scotch philosophy, of which he is a great teacher, will be blown to MARTIN LUTHER'S old preceptor and companion; and therefore he makes his puny

efforts to decry it. I shall establish this point *beyond all contradiction*. The necessary brevity of my work prevents me from everlastingly referring to authorities; but, upon this point, my authorities lie in a small compass, and they are such as no man living can call in question. My main object all the way through, has been to prove that what is called the "*Reformation*" has impoverished and degraded the main body of the people, and that it has also impoverished and degraded the country. In order to come to this great point, it was, necessary to show how the Reformation arose. That I am doing, and shall soon make complete, and then I will show, after we have had a view of all the beastliness and all the robbery, what the end has been.

I have long thought that this would be most useful to my country, and, as I said above, I expressed my intention to do it even when I was in Long Island, as the readers of the Register will see if they turn back to that period. I was then in a foreign country; but I had not forgotten England. I could not then smell the "*pig's meat*," as this writer and vender of Scotch balderdash has the indecency to term a work that has attracted the attention of,

and kindled a flame in, according to his own account, a great part of this country. I could not then have any very clear notions in my head about "where the pig's meat was most wanted." He knew where it was most wanted when he was about to be transferred amongst the stock from his present master to the Company of masters who were about to take to him and that stock, and who, perhaps, would have made him turn back again from eulogizing Mr. PEEL to the eulogizing of those Whigs which he had been so long hired to eulogize under Mr. PERRY.

However, I have the satisfaction to know that I have produced and am producing very great effect with this little work. I have this day broken off from the History of the reign of her whom I was taught to call the bloody Queen Mary; and when that history is finished and put forth from the press, I would give even the shirt off my back, if I could thereby insure its being read by every man in England. This cannot be done; but I feel great satisfaction in being assured, that I shall induce many and many thousands of Englishmen to think justly, and to teach their children to think justly, of the memory of

that most calumniated Queen, and of the conduct of her hypocritical and base calumniators.

WM. COBBETT.

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#### BANKRUPTCIES IN DUBLIN.

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ONE day last week the newspapers told us of the bankruptcy of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and of a furious run upon the great bank of SHAW's of that city. I have not time, at present, to say much about this matter; but is it not curious that all the newspapers of London should, from that moment to this, have been as silent upon the subject as if no such thing had ever happened at all. If I were not well assured of, if I had not so many reasons firmly to believe in the purity, the immaculate integrity, the "*high sense of honour*," the great anxiety to make the truth known, in all the editors of these papers; if I had not such numerous reasons, such incontestible proofs, to lead me to a contrary conclusion, I should, on royal authority, swear "so help me God," I believe them all to be bribed to this most astonishing, most prodigious, most incredible silence. What! get as far as a



run upon SHAW'S bank; tell us that the run was going on when the post came away; tell us that the house had paid, during the day, at the rate of a *thousand pounds a minute!* Get as far as that! Wind up our curiosity to the highest pitch, and leave us there! Say *not one word of the matter from that day to this!* Surely, the like never was known before. The truth is, the whole thing is rotten as a ripe medlar. Touch it, and in goes your finger; and these humbuggers of the public have all an interest in keeping the rotten thing in a whole skin as long as they can. The fate of the paper-money is involved in their own fate. The broad-sheet and the little oblong slips are essentially one and the same concern. There are their funds, with a real fall of eight per cent, within the space of a few months; a gradual, a bona fide fall; there are the people in the country *calling for gold*; there are the French funds not falling while ours fall; there is the Bank of Ireland issuing one pound notes; there is a Committee of the Parliament with a proposition before it relative to the exportation of gold; there is the Trade Minister saying, that if a temporary difficulty with regard to the cur-

rency should arise, he hopes that the banks will do so and so; there is a Corn Bill, prohibiting the importation of food, while food is here twice the price that it is in France; there is the Trade Minister retracting many of his own propositions relative to importation of manufactured goods; there are the exchanges against us, and the consequent regular exportation of the King's coin: there, in short, are things sufficient to convince born idiots, that some regulation or other amounting to legal tender, must speedily take place; or, that wheat must come down again to 4s. 6d. a bushel; there are a multitude of facts and indications, all pointing to the same inevitable conclusion; and, were it not for me, and for me alone, that conclusion, or rather, the measures which will be the proof of its correctness, would come upon the country as suddenly as the shock of an earthquake. The vile newspapers, whose fate is interwoven with the fate of the vile paper, naturally keep this conclusion out even of their own sight as long as they can. So much the worse for their dupes, and so much the better for all good and sensible people. The Morning Chronicle published very little about the Bank-

ruptcies in Dublin, and about the run upon SHAW'S bank ; and, that little, tending to extenuate what it called the evil, and which I deem to be a great good, and most heartily rejoice at it accordingly ; that little it put into *small print*, and hid, as well as it could, in the back of the paper. Very wisely, faith ; for, whenever the blow-up takes place, away goes Peter MACULLOCH and all the teachers of the "*turn of the market*." They may take their brimstone bags and jog *bock* again, leaving us Englishmen at the impolitic work of propagating our species.

I have a word, another time, to say on this subject, *to the Catholics*, who, if they have a mind to be emancipated *indeed*, and will use the means for obtaining emancipation, and have the courage to use those means, may be emancipated in a very short time. Aye,

even before now ; before the rising of the Parliament. Any hundred gentlemen ; nay, any ten gentlemen ; I say, that any one gentleman in England, with five thousand pounds at his command, and with honesty and real love of country in his bosom, might openly, lawfully, and instantly put an end to this system, which is now undermining property ; throwing masters and men into confusion in every direction ; violating contracts between man and man to an immeasurable extent ; causing the exporters of goods to receive nine-pence for every shilling's worth that they have sold ; this hellish system introduced, in the first place by Bishop BURNET, brought to perfection by PITT, and now to be put an end to, or to see this country reduced to a den of thieves.

WM. COBBETT.

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending May 28.

*Per Quarter.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	67	10	Oats ....	24	7
Rye ....	38	5	Beans ...	38	0
Barley ..	35	0	Peas ....	39	6

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, May 28.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	5,877 for 20,462	1	10	Average, 69	7		
Barley..	1,374 ....	2,427	14	5.....	35	4	
Oats ....	16,144 ..	21,790	11	9.....	26	11	
Rye ....	20 ....	34	0	0.....	34	0	
Beans ..	867 ....	1,660	19	6.....	38	3	
Peas ....	138 .....	268	6	5.....	38	10	

Friday, June 3.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week are only moderate. Prime Wheat is scarce and rather dearer, but other sorts are unaltered. Barley remains as last stated. Beans and Pease are so scarce as to look upwards. In the Oat trade there is a good demand for fine sweet Corn, but other qualities meet buyers slowly.

Monday, June 6.—There were only moderate arrivals of English Grain last week, but a considerable quantity of Oats from Ireland. This morning the fresh supplies of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from the neighbouring counties are small, and there are few vessels fresh from the North with Wheat and Oats, but

there are several additional cargoes of Oats from Ireland. Having but little good Wheat for sale, such went off readily at full 2s. per qr. advance on the terms of last Monday, and other qualities have experienced a smaller improvement.

Barley for Malting is out of request, but other sorts are rather dearer. Beans that are dry find buyers at 1s. to 2s. per quarter advance. Pease of both kinds are also rather dearer. There are abundance of Oats for sale, chiefly from Ireland, and fine qualities meet a ready demand on rather better terms than this day se'nnight, but other sorts are rather heavy in disposal. In the Flour trade there is no alteration.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from May 30 to June 4, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	4,661	Tares ....	400
Barley ..	535	Linseed ..	1,800
Malt ....	2,663	Rapeseed .	—
Oats ....	24,017	Brank ..	18
Beans ...	816	Mustard ..	—
Flour ....	6,995	Flax ....	—
Rye ....	—	Hemp ...	—
Peas .....	407	Seeds ...	75

Foreign.—Wheat, 2820; Barley, 930; Oats, 1010 qrs.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended May 28.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	34,592	Oats ...	31,028
Rye ....	426	Beans ...	3,791
Barley ..	10,403	Peas ....	521



*Price on board Ship as under.*

Flour, per sack ..... 60s. — 65s.  
 ——— Seconds ..... 56s. — 60s.  
 ——— North Country .. 52s. — 55s.

*Price of Hops per Cwt. in the Borough.*

Monday, June 6.—The increase of fly and vermin has been very great during the last week, and so general is the attack that not a garden but is affected: the progress towards a most severe blight is going on as rapid as the season will admit. The trade is very brisk both for New and Old. New Bags 9*l.* to 12*l.*; New Pockets 8*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.*—Duty 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.*

Maidstone, June 2.—Since our last report we have experienced nothing but cold unkindly weather, and the Hops in consequence are looking yellow and very badly; the fly according to all accounts about this part of the county, has much increased, the leaves in many grounds (particularly the weaker ones) being literally covered with vermin, and unless there comes a change and fine warm weather, it is the general opinion here, the crop must be very short indeed.

Worcester, June 1.—On Saturday last 191 pockets of Hops were weighed in our market; they chiefly consisted of old Hops, which obtained an advance, as did also 1824's, the average prices of which may be stated at 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* It will be observed, that the duty of the kingdom is quoted very low; this is caused by

the bad appearance of the Kent and Sussex plantations. Our plantation is not in a situation to excite much alarm: speaking generally, the plants look healthy, and the flies do not increase much: many plants are dead, and the yards have rather a backward appearance.

Monday, June 6.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 58 firkins of butter, and 2,792 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 4,863, casks of Butter.

## SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 6.

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	4	8	to 5	4
Mutton . . . .	4	4	— 5	0
Veal . . . . .	5	0	— 6	0
Pork . . . . .	4	6	— 5	6
Lamb . . . . .	6	0	— 6	8

Beasts . . .	2,187	Sheep . .	19,040
Calves . . .	225	Pigs . . .	140

## NEWGATE, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	3	4	to 4	4
Mutton . . . .	4	0	— 5	0
Veal . . . . .	4	0	— 6	0
Pork . . . . .	4	0	— 6	0
Lamb . . . . .	4	4	— 6	4

## LEADENHALL, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead):*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	3	6	to 4	6
Mutton . . . .	4	0	— 5	0
Veal . . . . .	4	0	— 6	0
Pork . . . . .	4	0	— 6	0
Lamb . . . . .	5	0	— 6	4

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

### POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£2 10 to £3 10
Middlings.....	2 0 — 0 0
Chats .....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware .....	£2 10 to £3 15
Middlings.....	1 10 — 2 10
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	2 10 — 3 10

### HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	60s. to 84s.
Straw...	36s. to 48s.
Clover..	80s. to 110s.
St. James's.—Hay....	60s. to 95s.
Straw ..	37s. to 51s.
Clover..	80s. to 105s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....	65s. to 90s.
Straw...	42s. to 48s.
Clover..	80s. to 112s.

### COAL MARKET, June 3.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*

24½ Newcastle..	22 29s. 0d. to 37s. 3d.
20 Sunderland..	20 29s. 0d.—38s. 3d.

### COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury .....	64	76	0	40	42	0	27	30	0	39	46	0	45	0	0
Banbury .....	64	76	0	30	43	0	23	29	0	36	48	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke ....	65	76	0	0	0	0	24	30	0	42	46	0	0	0	0
Bridport .....	56	72	0	34	55	0	24	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	64	76	0	30	34	0	25	30	0	34	38	0	36	39	0
Derby .....	68	74	0	38	44	0	25	30	0	40	54	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	56	75	0	32	44	0	22	32	0	40	56	0	0	0	0
Dorchester .....	52	72	0	30	38	0	25	30	0	42	53	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	70	76	0	36	42	0	24	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eye .....	60	68	0	30	36	0	24	30	0	34	36	0	32	36	0
Guildford .....	66	81	0	33	43	0	23	33	0	42	48	0	39	43	0
Henley .....	66	80	0	34	38	0	20	28	0	38	50	0	40	45	0
Horncastle.....	58	65	0	35	38	0	18	24	0	40	42	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	64	82	0	32	42	0	24	31	0	40	56	0	0	0	0
Lewes .....	65	76	0	0	0	0	25	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury .....	58	82	0	32	38	0	22	30	0	43	48	0	41	44	0
Newcastle .....	54	68	0	22	40	0	19	27	0	36	40	0	36	54	0
Northampton....	69	72	0	40	42	6	22	26	0	40	42	0	0	0	0
Nottingham ....	66	0	0	44	0	0	25	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0
Reading .....	60	84	0	38	43	0	22	30	0	41	47	0	40	44	0
Stamford.....	65	71	0	35	41	6	23	28	0	40	43	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket ....	60	70	0	27	35	0	22	30	0	32	36	0	32	34	0
Swansea .....	73	0	0	41	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	76	0	0	42	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	60	86	0	33	40	0	25	32	0	40	45	0	42	44	0
Warminster.....	52	69	0	30	46	0	23	33	0	32	50	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith* .....	32	38	0	28	32	0	18	22	0	19	21	0	17	20	0
Haddington* .....	30	37	0	25	31	0	17	22	6	16	20	0	16	20	0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.



*Liverpool*, May 31.—The importations of Oats from Ireland have been somewhat considerable since Tuesday last, but those of Wheat moderate. Sales, however, of every kind of Grain continued dull during the past week, at a small reduction in value. This day's market was tolerably well attended by purchasers in the trade, but the prices of this day se'nnight were not wholly maintained; the decline on Wheat being 1*d.* and Oats ½*d.* per bushel. Other articles were without alteration.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 24th to the 30th of May, 1825, inclusive:—Wheat, 4,436; Barley, 365; Oats, 22,110; Malt, 1,012; Beans, 244; Peas, 67 quarters. Flour, 311 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,557 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 5,319 barrels.

*Norwich*, June 4.—The quantity of Wheat this day was rather short, and the prices for the best samples were a little higher than last week; Red, from 58*s.* to 69*s.*, White, 72*s.*; Barley was cheaper, Fine, 35*s.*; Stained ditto, 29*s.* to 32*s.*; Oats, 24*s.* to 29*s.*; Beans, 34*s.* to 37*s.* per qr.; and Flour, 52*s.* to 55*s.* per sack.

*Bristol*, June 4.—The difference in the prices of Corn, &c. since last statement is very trifling, and the sales effected are but few. The prices now obtained are about as below stated:—Wheat from 8*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.*; Barley, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 10½*d.*; Beans, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*; Oats, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*; and Malt, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30*s.* to 53*s.* per bag.

*Ipswich*, June 4.—We had to-day an unusually small market, but the supply was equal to the demand. More money was asked for all Grain, but there was very little disposition to comply with an advance. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 63*s.* to 74*s.*; Barley, 30*s.* to 38*s.*; Beans, 36*s.* to 38*s.*; and Oats, 24*s.* to 28*s.* per quarter.

*Wisbech*, June 4.—We have a good supply of Wheat here to-day, which sold readily at an advance of full 1*s.* per qr. In Oats and Beans no amendment. Red Wheat, from 60*s.* to 66*s.*; Fine, 69*s.*; White ditto, 70*s.* to 72*s.*; Oats, 20*s.* to 24*s.* fine, 28*s.*; and Beans, 38*s.* to 40*s.* per quarter.—Averages:—Wheat, 1115, 3*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; Oats, 2060, 1*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; and Beans, 625, 1*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

*Boston*, June 1.—There is more disposition to buy Grain this week, and the supply not being large from the Growers, last week's prices are fully supported for Wheat, Oats, and dry Beans, and in some instances fine fresh Wheat has obtained an advance, the Millers being very generally out of stocks. Winter-thrashed Corn of all descriptions is less in request, being somewhat out of condition. No demand for Barley; nor any Rye offering.—Wheat, from 54*s.* to 69*s.*; Oats, 18*s.* to 27*s.*; Beans, 38*s.* to 43*s.*; Barley, 33*s.* to 40*s.* per qr.

*Hull*, June 3.—We had a tolerable supply of Wheat on Tuesday. The trade generally ruled dull, and prices may be considered 1*s.* per qr. cheaper, and more on secondary and ordinary samples; but the sellers submitted with great reluctance to any reduction, and a great proportion remained unsold. Oats sell full as dear; but beans and Barley were each 1*s.* per qr. cheaper. Rapeseed remained nominal.—Wheat, new, 62*s.* to 68*s.*; Beans, 38*s.* to 40*s.*; Barley, 38*s.* to 40*s.*; Oats, 20*s.* to 25*s.*; and Pease, Grey, 36*s.* to 38*s.* per quarter. Flour, fine, 57*s.* to 58*s.*; Seconds, 42*s.* to 43*s.* per sack of 20 stone.

*Lynn*, June 2.—Our market was fairly supplied with Wheat on Tuesday, which met ready sale at the prices of last week. In Malting Barley very little done, and stained qualities were without alteration. Oats and Beans sold as under-noted. Flour was the same.—Wheat, 54*s.* to 68*s.*; Barley, 30*s.* to 40*s.*; Oats, 20*s.* to 28*s.*; Rye, 34*s.* to 36*s.*; Peas, grey, 34*s.* to 37*s.*; Beans, 36*s.* to 38*s.* per qr. Fine Flour, 56*s.* per sack.



## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow, June 4.*—The show of Fat Cattle this day was not so large as the preceding weeks, and the quality not so fine, prices were notwithstanding higher, in consequence of their being bought up for the London market from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 pounds. The supply of Store Cattle was very large, and the quality good; Scots sold from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns, and a few Devons, sold from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Cows and Calves, and Homebreds, very dear. Horses also uncommonly high; Ponies, to ride and drive, dearer than ever. Sheep in great plenty; Hoggetts in their Wool very slow sale, prices from 32s. to 44s.; fat ones from 44s. to 50s.; and Lambs from 18s. to 23s. 6d. fat ones to 26s. per head. Meat: Beef, 6d. to 8d.; Veal, 6d. to 7½d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 6d. to 7½d. per lb.

*Horncastle, June 4.*—Beef, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 8d.; Lamb, 10d.; Pork, 7d. to 7½d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

*Manchester, June 1.*—On sale 2048 Sheep, at 7d. to 8d. per lb. sinking the offal; 285 Cattle, at 6½d. to 8d.; 34 Pigs; 358 Lambs, at 8d. to 9d.; 2 Calves, at 7d. to 7½d.—Total 2419.

*Morpeth market on Wednesday,* was well supplied with Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs, and there being a great demand, fat sold readily; prices much the same.—Beef, from 7s. 3d. to 8s.; Mutton, 8s. to 8s. 9d. per stone, sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended May 28, 1825.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London* .....	69	10	35	2	26	9
Essex .....	70	10	31	10	26	9
Kent .....	69	2	33	6	26	10
Sussex .....	70	0	40	0	28	0
Suffolk .....	68	9	24	2	26	5
Cambridgeshire .....	66	8	31	8	20	8
Norfolk .....	66	3	32	7	23	9
Lincolnshire .....	66	5	37	9	21	10
Yorkshire .....	64	8	39	8	21	11
Durham .....	64	3	40	0	27	11
Northumberland .....	61	11	37	3	24	3
Cumberland .....	73	5	37	6	24	10
Westmoreland .....	75	7	40	0	26	7
Lancashire .....	68	3	40	0	24	1
Cheshire .....	69	8	0	0	26	4
Gloucestershire .....	71	3	42	2	25	6
Somersetshire .....	71	0	38	0	23	2
Monmouthshire .....	70	4	42	10	26	8
Devonshire .....	71	0	40	4	28	6
Cornwall .....	72	0	40	4	25	8
Dorsetshire .....	69	5	38	3	27	10
Hampshire .....	69	7	36	1	24	9
North Wales .....	70	0	45	1	21	7
South Wales .....	65	9	39	1	20	6

The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.